

1 MICHELLE ZAMARIN (DC Bar #474042)

2 *pro hac pending*

3 Email: ZamarinMi@SEC.GOV

4 Attorney for Plaintiff

5 Securities and Exchange Commission

6 100 F Street NE

7 Washington, DC 20549

8 Telephone: (202) 793-0656

9 LOCAL COUNSEL

10 Gary Y. Leung (Cal. Bar # 302928)

11 Email: LeungG@sec.gov

12 Securities and Exchange Commission

13 444 S. Flower Street, Suite 900

14 Los Angeles, CA 90071

15 Telephone: (323) 965-3998

16 Facsimile: (213) 443-1904

17 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
18 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

19 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
20 COMMISSION,

21 Plaintiff,

22 v.

23 JOHN DAVID GESSIN (a/k/a John
24 David), an individual, EQUIFUNDS,
25 INC., a California Corporation, and ICE
26 FLEET LLC, a Delaware limited liability
27 company,

28 Defendants.

Case No.

COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or the “Commission”)
2 alleges:

3 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4 1. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Sections 20(b),
5 20(d)(1) and 22(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 77t(b),
6 77t(d)(1) & 77v(a), and Sections 21(d)(1), 21(d)(3)(A), 21(e) and 27(a) of the Securities
7 Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(1), 78u(d)(3)(A), 78u(e)
8 & 78aa(a).

9 2. Defendants have, directly or indirectly, made use of the means or
10 instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the facilities of a national
11 securities exchange in connection with the transactions, acts, practices and courses of
12 business alleged in this complaint.

13 3. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities
14 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77v(a), and Section 27(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa(a)
15 because certain of the transactions, acts, practices and courses of conduct constituting
16 violations of the federal securities laws occurred within this district.

17 4. In addition, venue is proper because Defendants Equifunds, Inc.
18 (“Equifunds”) and Ice Fleet LLC (“Ice Fleet”) are, or were, headquartered in this district,
19 and Defendant John D. Gessin (“Gessin”) resides in this district.

20 **SUMMARY**

21 5. This is a civil enforcement action concerning securities fraud by Gessin,
22 Equifunds, and Ice Fleet. Gessin founded Equifunds and Ice Fleet ostensibly for
23 engaging in business operations relating to the purchase, sale, and distribution of fuel.
24 Presenting himself as a successful entrepreneur – and using the alias “John David” so that
25 prospective investors would not learn of his criminal history or prior lawsuits and
26 bankruptcies – Gessin raised over \$1.6 million on behalf of Ice Fleet and Equifunds
27 between March 2017 and January 2020, from a small group of inexperienced retail
28 investors.

1 6. Gessin falsely told his investors that the funds they entrusted to him would
2 be used solely for business purposes, and that he was not using “a dime” of their money
3 for his personal benefit.

4 7. In fact, and in direct contradiction to his representations, Gessin plundered
5 Equifunds and Ice Fleet in order to fund his lifestyle, using company funds to pay for,
6 among other things: the mortgage on a home in a gated community, automobiles, hotels
7 and restaurants, house cleaning services, and gifts and other payments to his friends and
8 family members.

9 8. In March 2020, Gessin suddenly stopped paying his investors, falsely telling
10 them that the COVID-19 pandemic had severely harmed his businesses. Even after
11 Equifunds received nearly \$1.3 million in COVID-19 Economic Injury Disaster Loans
12 from the Small Business Administration, Gessin continued to tell investors that he and
13 Equifunds were heading for bankruptcy, while using Equifunds as his personal
14 piggybank.

15 9. As a result of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated Section
16 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77q(a), and Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act,
17 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.

18 10. The SEC seeks permanent injunctions prohibiting the Defendants from
19 committing any future violations of the federal securities laws, an officer and director bar
20 against Defendant Gessin, and an order requiring Defendants to disgorge their ill-gotten
21 gains with prejudgment interest thereon pursuant to Sections 21(d)(3), (5) and (7) of the
22 Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(3), (5) and (7), and imposing civil penalties under
23 Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3), and Section 20(d) of the
24 Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77t(d).

25 **THE DEFENDANTS**

26 11. **Gessin** is a resident of Laguna Niguel, California. He founded and is the
27 sole principal of Equifunds. He has signatory authority over all of Equifunds’ bank
28 accounts. Gessin also founded and was the sole principal of Ice Fleet. He had signatory

1 authority over all of Ice Fleet's bank accounts.

2 12. **Equifunds** is a California corporation headquartered in Laguna Niguel,
3 California. Gessin is Equifunds' founder and its sole principal. He has exclusive
4 authority and decision-making with respect to Equifunds' business operations. Equifunds
5 is liable for Gessin's misstatements, acts, and omissions under, among other things,
6 agency principles and the doctrine of *respondeat superior*.

7 13. **Ice Fleet** is a Delaware LLC headquartered in Beverly Hills, California that
8 apparently ceased business operations in or around 2020. Gessin founded Ice Fleet and
9 was its sole principal. He had exclusive authority and decision-making with respect to
10 Ice Fleet's business operations. Ice Fleet is liable for Gessin's misstatements, acts, and
11 omissions under, among other things, agency principles and the doctrine of *respondeat*
12 *superior*.

13 **FACTS**

14 **A. Background and Founding of Equifunds and Ice Fleet**

15 14. Gessin is a self-described entrepreneur with a history of lawsuits and
16 bankruptcies stemming from allegations that he defrauded and misappropriated funds
17 from business partners, friends, and acquaintances.

18 15. In 2010, for example, Gessin was found liable for defrauding a high school
19 teacher he met on Match.com out of her life savings, which he lost day-trading in the
20 stock market. Gessin also has multiple default judgments against him for failure to repay
21 loans and promissory notes under which he agreed to pay his counterparties substantially
22 above-market rates.

23 16. In or around November 2013, Gessin founded Defendant Ice Fleet,
24 subsequently representing to prospective investors and business partners that Ice Fleet
25 was in the commercial refueling business.

26 17. Gessin founded Equifunds in or around March 2017, subsequently
27 representing to prospective investors and business partners that Equifunds was an entity
28 through which he was managing investments in commercial fueling operations and

1 renewable energy.

2 18. In fact, as described below, Gessin used Ice Fleet and Equifunds to target
3 and fleece unsophisticated retail investors—including an artist and her U.S. military
4 veteran spouse, a real estate agent, a former government employee, and an elderly retired
5 nurse in an assisted living facility. Ultimately, Gessin defrauded these individuals of
6 over \$1.2 million.

7 **B. Defendants’ Misrepresentations and Omissions to Investors**

8 **i) Investors A and B**

9 19. Investor A is a digital artist who resides in Playa Del Rey, California. In or
10 around 2014, she met Defendant Gessin—who was using the alias “John David”—via a
11 mobile dating and social networking application. He described himself as a successful
12 venture capitalist. Thereafter, Investor A asked Gessin for investment and business
13 advice from time to time.

14 20. In or around March 2017, Gessin persuaded Investor A and her U.S. military
15 veteran spouse, Investor B, to invest \$30,000 in Equifunds, explaining that the money
16 would be used to purchase fuel in support of a commercial shipping business located in
17 the Port of Long Beach, CA.

18 21. Gessin offered Investors A and B monthly interest payments on their
19 investment at an above-market rate of 12% annually. Although Investors A and B
20 believed they were investing in Equifunds, Gessin subsequently provided them with a
21 \$30,000 promissory note from Ice Fleet.

22 22. In April and May 2017, Investors A and B invested an additional \$83,995
23 with Equifunds. They funded most of the new investment with loans and credit card
24 advances, which Gessin explained would be a profitable strategy in light of the interest
25 rate he was offering them. Though Gessin repeatedly promised that he would do so, he
26 did not provide Investors A and B with any written documentation in support of these
27 additional investments.

28 23. In or around late 2018, Investors A and B informed Gessin that they wanted

1 to withdraw their investments with him. Gessin refused and instead said their money was
2 “tied up” in a new venture to purchase the JH Mitchell & Sons commercial vehicle
3 refueling depot (“the Mitchell depot”) in Baldwin Park, CA. Gessin explained that he
4 intended to use the Mitchell depot to manufacture and distribute biodiesel fuels, which
5 would allow him to take advantage of new and lucrative government incentives.

6 24. After providing Investors A and B with a tour of the Mitchell depot, Gessin
7 offered to increase the interest rate on their investment to 24% annually, but Gessin told
8 them he would only do so if they invested additional funds with him. He sweetened his
9 offer by agreeing to pay a monthly sum to cover the interest owed on their loans and
10 credit card advances. In response to Gessin’s offer, Investors A and B invested an
11 additional \$45,550 in Equifunds, funded almost entirely with credit card advances,
12 bringing their total investment to \$159,545.

13 25. Gessin never disclosed to Investors A and B his true identity, criminal
14 history, bankruptcies, or that he had been the subject of lawsuits involving allegations of
15 fraud and misappropriation of funds.

16 26. Had he done so, Investors A and B would not have invested money with
17 Gessin, Ice Fleet, or Equifunds.

18 **ii) Investor C**

19 27. Investor C is a real estate agent who resides in Playa Del Rey, CA. Her
20 neighbor, Investor A, introduced her to Gessin, who was still using the alias “John
21 David.”

22 28. Gessin offered Investor C monthly interest payments at a 15% annual rate in
23 exchange for a \$100,000 investment in Equifunds. At Gessin’s instruction, Investor C
24 wired \$100,000 to Equifunds in or around July 2017. Though the funds were wired to
25 Equifunds, Gessin provided Investor C with a \$100,000 promissory note from Ice Fleet,
26 which he signed on behalf of Ice Fleet as “John David.”

27 29. In or around November 2018, Investor C invested an additional \$20,000
28 with Gessin in response to an offer to increase the annual interest rate to 18%, wiring the

1 funds to Equifunds at his instruction.

2 30. The investment represented essentially all of Investor C's life savings.

3 31. Gessin also offered Investor C equity shares in Equifunds if she introduced
4 him to other potential investors.

5 32. Gessin falsely represented to Investor C that: (1) investor funds would be
6 used solely to purchase and resell fuel; (2) he had personally invested millions of dollars
7 in his business enterprises, and (3) he was so committed to their success that he was not
8 using "a dime" of company funds to pay himself a salary, or even to reimburse his day-
9 to-day expenses.

10 33. Investor C relied on these representations when she invested her own funds
11 with Gessin and when she subsequently recommended him to other potential investors.

12 34. Gessin also told Investor C that he had an insurance policy on the
13 receivables for the fuel he was selling and distributing. He falsely assured Investor C that
14 her investment would be 100% protected by that policy and claimed that he would add
15 her as a named beneficiary under the policy.

16 35. Gessin never disclosed to Investor C his true identity, criminal history,
17 bankruptcies, or that he had been the subject of lawsuits involving allegations of fraud
18 and misappropriation of funds.

19 36. Had he done so, Investor C would not have invested money with Gessin, Ice
20 Fleet, or Equifunds, or recommended such investments to others.

21 **iii) Investor D**

22 37. Investor D, now recently deceased, was a 92-year-old retired nurse residing
23 in Palm Desert, CA. She learned of the investment opportunity with Gessin from her
24 neighbors, Investors A and C, while all three were living in a condominium community
25 in Playa Del Rey, CA.

26 38. In or around November 2018, Gessin took Investor D (accompanied by
27 Investor C) on a tour of the Mitchell depot, which he said he was in the process of
28 purchasing. Gessin told Investor D that he had developed a new technology to improve

1 the efficiency of biodiesel fuel. He also falsely told her that he had a contract with the
2 large, Mexican-government-owned petroleum company Pemex to supply and distribute
3 fuel from the Mitchell depot.

4 39. Gessin also took Investor D (accompanied by Investor C) to an office
5 located near Los Angeles International Airport, where he showed her a brochure
6 containing photographs of fuel trucks, as well as storage tanks and signage jointly
7 branded with the JH Mitchell and Pemex logos. He also introduced Investor D to a
8 person he said was a representative of Pemex.

9 40. Shortly after her meeting with Gessin, Investor D invested \$200,000 in
10 Equifunds in exchange for monthly interest payments at a 24% annual interest rate.
11 Gessin provided her with a promissory note, which he signed on behalf of Equifunds.

12 41. Investor D subsequently moved into an assisted living facility in Palm
13 Desert, CA. Gessin visited Investor D at the assisted living facility on multiple
14 occasions, including on her birthday, taking her out for expensive meals. Gessin also
15 took Investor D for a driving tour, showing her gas stations that he said would be
16 distributing his fuel. On another occasion, Gessin showed Investor D a video of a
17 railyard near the Port of Long Beach, from which he said he would be distributing fuel by
18 rail.

19 42. Gessin also told Investor D that he had an insurance policy on the
20 receivables for the fuel he was selling and distributing. He falsely assured Investor D that
21 her investment would be 100% protected by that policy and claimed that he would add
22 her as a named beneficiary under the policy.

23 43. Relying on Gessin's false and misleading representations, between
24 December 2018 and January 2020, Investor D made nine additional investments in
25 Equifunds, each ranging from \$100,000 to \$200,000—investing a total of \$1.2 million in
26 Gessin's fraudulent scheme. The \$1.2 million represented the bulk of her life savings.

27 44. Gessin never disclosed to Investor D his criminal history, bankruptcies, or
28 that he had been the subject of lawsuits involving allegations of fraud and

1 misappropriation of funds. Had he done so, Investor D would not have invested money
2 with Gessin or Equifunds.

3 **iv) Investor E**

4 45. Investor E is a 71 year-old retiree and former government employee who
5 resides in Culver City, CA. She is a friend of Investor D and an acquaintance of Investor
6 C. After hearing about Investor C's and D's investments with "John David" at above-
7 market rates, Investor E asked for information about the investment opportunity.

8 46. Investors C and D conveyed to Investor E the oral representations they had
9 received from Gessin about his business activities and plans, and also showed Investor E
10 the brochure containing photographs of fuel trucks, and storage tanks and signage jointly
11 branded with the JH Mitchell and Pemex logos. Investor E decided to invest in
12 Equifunds.

13 47. At Gessin's oral direction, Investor C informed Investor E that she would
14 receive monthly interest payments at an annual rate of 20% if she invested at least
15 \$100,000 with Equifunds. In or around April 2019, Investor E invested \$100,000 with
16 Equifunds. In September 2019, she increased her investment to \$150,000, receiving a
17 promissory note signed on behalf of Equifunds by "J. David." The \$150,000 investment
18 represented substantially all of Investor E's life savings.

19 48. Investor E was not aware of Gessin's true identity, criminal history,
20 bankruptcies, or that he had been the subject of prior lawsuits involving allegations of
21 fraud and misappropriation of funds. Had she been aware, Investor E would not have
22 invested money with Gessin or Equifunds.

23 **C. Defendants Suddenly Stopped Paying Investors and Cut Off Contact**

24 49. Through early 2020, Defendants Gessin, Equifunds, and Ice Fleet made
25 monthly interest payments to Investors A through E (collectively, "the Investors") per the
26 agreed-upon terms as described above. However, in or around March 2020, Defendants
27 abruptly stopping paying each of the Investors.

28 50. Initially, Gessin claimed that his business operations at the Mitchell depot

1 had been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and that the payments would resume in
2 a few months. However, after the payments did not resume as expected, Investors A and
3 B contacted the Mitchell depot. They learned that the facility had been operating
4 normally throughout the pandemic.

5 51. They also learned that neither Gessin, Ice Fleet, nor Equifunds had any
6 ownership interest in the facility. To the contrary, Gessin had been banned from the
7 premises in or around May 2019, as a result of an ongoing business dispute Gessin had
8 with the actual owner of the facility.

9 52. After being confronted by Investors A and B about his misrepresentations
10 and omissions concerning the Mitchell depot, Gessin cut off all contact with them. He
11 also stopped replying to calls and messages from Investor D.

12 **D. Defendants' Continuing Misrepresentations**

13 53. Through October 2022, Gessin continued to make false and misleading
14 statements to Investor C, claiming that the COVID-19 pandemic and other setbacks had
15 severely damaged his businesses and left him unable to repay investors. In fact, he
16 continued to own and operate Equifunds and pursue new business ventures, with the
17 assistance of large cash infusions from Small Business Administration COVID-19
18 Economic Injury Disaster Loans ("EIDLs).

19 54. On or around June 29, 2021, Equifunds received an EIDL payment in the
20 amount of \$484,900. On or around December 28, 2021, Equifunds received an EIDL
21 payment in the amount of \$793,900. Although EIDL proceeds may be used for any
22 ordinary business expense, including to repay debts and make interest payments,
23 Defendants have not made a single payment to any of the Investors since March 2020.

24 55. To date, the Investors' losses exceed \$1.2 million, not including the monthly
25 interest payments they are owed:

26 ///

27 ///

28 ///

Investor	Loss of Investment Principal
Investors A and B	\$48,480.00
Investor C	\$51,450.00
Investor D	\$998,000.00
Investor E	\$128,683.00
TOTAL:	\$1,226,613.00

E. Gessin's Misappropriation of Funds

56. Moreover, contrary to his representations that he would not use “a dime” of company funds for his personal benefit, Gessin routinely misappropriated funds from Ice Fleet and Equifunds to pay for, among other things, the mortgage on a home in a gated community, automobiles, house cleaning services, hotels, restaurant meals, and payments to friends and family members—including wedding, graduation, and Bar Mitzvah gifts, and the payoff of a loan on his significant other's Range Rover.

57. Gessin also routinely commingled funds in his business and personal bank accounts, with net transfers from Equifunds and Icefleet to his personal accounts in excess of \$137,000.

Type of Expense or Activity	Approximate Amount Spent (2017 to 2021)
Payments and Gifts to Friends and Family Members	\$450,000
Net Transfers to Personal Bank Accounts	\$137,000
Mortgage and Real Estate Tax Payments	\$117,000
Luxury Automobile Payments	\$18,500
Hotels, Vacations, and Restaurants	\$15,000

Type of Expense or Activity	Approximate Amount Spent (2017 to 2021)
Shopping (Apparel, Electronics, Luxury Brands, Furniture)	\$12,000
House Cleaning Services	\$11,500

58. In fact, within days of receiving the Small Business Administration EIDL payments described above, Gessin made large transfers from Equifunds to his personal bank accounts, to his friends and family members, and to another business entity in which he is a co-owner.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Fraud in Connection with the Sale of Securities in Violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Thereunder

59. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 58 above.

60. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Gessin, Equifunds, and Ice Fleet, and each of them, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of a security, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or of the facilities of a national securities exchange, with scienter: (a) employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud; (b) made untrue statements of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and/or (c) engaged in acts, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon other persons.

61. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Gessin, Equifunds, and Ice Fleet violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rules 10b-5(a), 10b-5(b), and 10b-5(c) thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.10b-5(a), 240.10b-5(b), and 240.10b-5(c).

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SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Fraud in the Offer or Sale of Securities

in Violation of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act

62. The SEC realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 58 above.

63. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Gessin, Equifunds, and Ice Fleet, and each of them, directly or indirectly, in the offer or sale of securities, and by the use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails directly or indirectly: (a) with scienter, employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud; (b) obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of a material fact or by omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and/or (c) engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser.

64. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Gessin, Equifunds, and Ice Fleet violated Sections 17(a)(1), 17(a)(2), and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77q(a)(1), 77q(a)(2), & 77q(a)(3).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the SEC respectfully requests that the Court:

I.

Issue judgments, in forms consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d), permanently enjoining Defendants, and their agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of the judgment by personal service or otherwise, and each of them, from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77q(a), Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.

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II.

Issue an order, pursuant to Section 20(e) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77t(e), and Sections 21(d)(2) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(2), prohibiting Defendant Gessin from acting as an officer or director of any issuer that has a class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78l, or that is required to file reports pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78o(d).

III.

Order Defendants to disgorge all ill-gotten gains received from their illegal conduct, together with prejudgment interest thereon, pursuant to Sections 21(d)(3), (5) and (7) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(3), (5) and (7).

IV.

Order Defendants to pay civil penalties under Section 20(d) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77t(d), and Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3).

V.

Pursuant to Section 21(d)(5) of the Exchange Act, permanently restrain and enjoin Defendant Gessin from directly or indirectly, including, but not limited to, through any entity owned or controlled by him, participating in the issuance, purchase, offer, or sale of any security, provided however, that such injunction shall not prevent him from purchasing or selling securities for his own personal account.

VI.

Retain jurisdiction of this action in accordance with the principles of equity and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in order to implement and carry out the terms of all orders and decrees that may be entered, or to entertain any suitable application or motion for additional relief within the jurisdiction of this Court.

VII.

Grant such other and further relief as this Court may determine to be just and necessary.

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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38 and Local Rule 38-1, the SEC demands trial by jury.

Dated: March 14, 2023

/s/ Gary Y. Leung
Gary Y. Leung
Michelle Zamarin
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Securities and Exchange Commission